

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, May 24.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .00.
Temperature, Max. 82; Min. 67. Weather, fair.

ESTABLISHED JULY 2, 1850.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.92c. Per Ton, \$78.40.
88 Analysis Beets, 10s. 7½d. Per Ton, \$84.80.

VOL. XLIX, NO. 8359.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1909.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PLANTATIONS CONTINUE AT WORK WITH SEVEN THOUSAND MEN OUT

No Rioting at Kahuku—Japanese Merchants
Association Opposed to Strikes Spreading
—South American Schemes Sprung.

Seven thousand Japanese plantation laborers are now involved in the labor strike brought about by the agitators of the Higher Wage Association. Wai-anae's laborers returned to their work after a brief walkout, and Waimanalo is threatened.

All the plantations are able to keep up their work in both mills and fields and the strike is so far not materially affecting the planters except that the cost of taking off the present crop has been increased. At Aiea and Waipahu the field and mill work is being done by strikebreakers. Kahuku does not need any outside help at present and if Ewa and Waiailua need help strikebreakers can be procured.

The strikers are gradually coming in to town and are being quartered mainly in the Chinatown section.

Merchants Against Strikes.

At a special meeting of the Japanese Merchants' Association held yesterday for the purpose of discussing the pending labor situation, the following resolution was passed and adopted, viz.:

(1) Resolved, That we, the members of this association, consider the present situation, according to our observation, such as to make the solution of the question more difficult, if allowed to take its present course; therefore be it
(2) Resolved, That this association shall endeavor to prevent the spreading of strikes and cultivate a better understanding between capital and labor for the furtherance of general peace and prosperity, always maintaining an unbiased position between capital and labor.

Coming From Maui (?)

A rumor reached town yesterday from Maui that 600 Japanese strikers would arrive here on the steamer Claudine. The rumor was current among Japanese, but could not be confirmed by any of the plantation agencies.

Feeding, 25 Cents per Day.

The agitators claim they have a strike fund amounting to about \$20,000, and more contributions are expected as additional plantations are affected by the walkout. It is claimed that the strikers in town can be fed at the rate of twenty-five cents per day each. Makino claims there are between 2000 and 2500 strikers in town from Waipahu and Aiea. A large delegation arrived yesterday both by rail and by the country road. The latter arrived with banners flying.

Managers Called In.

A conference of managers of all the plantations in the group has been called.

TWENTY CARPENTERS WORK MIRACLE FOR MRS. ELVIN

Modern miracles are scarce, according to the general belief, but there is one little woman out in the Kaimuki district of Honolulu who is ready to dispute this. Last Saturday she and her two children were practically homeless. They had little money, and were without ready means of support, as their husband and father was in the Hospital for the Incurables. Sunday evening they had a home, built in a day, and it was all done through the kindness of strangers who, hearing of the sad plight of the family, took it upon themselves to do some practical philanthropy.

Mrs. C. Elvin is the woman who has benefited by the kind acts of those who came, as she believes, in direct answer to her prayers. Her husband recently became a sufferer from consumption in its worst form, and a short time ago was removed to the Hospital for Incurables. This left Mrs. Elvin with two little children on her hands, and no visible way of providing a home for and supporting them. She had a lot out in Kaimuki, however, and, before her husband was taken sick, it was intended to build a little home on it.

Fred Lowrey of Lewers & Cooke heard of the trouble, and he immediately looked around to see what could be done. As a start, he donated enough lumber to build a small house. He talked with Lucas Bros., about the constructing of the place, and Lucas Bros. in turn talked with the men they

ed. While no trouble is anticipated on the other islands, it is thought advisable to have the managers meet and discuss the situation.

The Japanese Merchants' Association will do its part in preventing the spread of the strike fever to the other islands, and yesterday wirelessly its resolutions against the strike to the Hilo Japanese Association of Merchants.

Ewa and Waiailua on Strike.

The entire aggregation of Japanese laborers on Ewa and Waiailua plantations concluded to strike yesterday morning, and not only the men actually engaged in the sugar work were called out, but the house servants as well. This is in line with the action on the Waipahu and Aiea plantations, causing considerable personal discomfort to the managers and leading field and office employees. At Waipahu the manager and the lunas and office men began taking their meals at the boardinghouse.

Kawailoa Men Forced Out.

When the Japanese laborers on the Waiailua side of the Waiailua plantation walked out yesterday morning, they found that the Kawailoa men had gone to their work. A few hundred marched over to the Kawailoa section and forced the others to quit, thus stripping the entire plantation of its Japanese laborers.

Sheriff to Kahuku.

The sheriff went down to Ka-
(Continued on Page Two.)

H. P. BALDWIN PAYS FARE FROM FIJI TO GO ON THE MAKURA

Mr. Leeds, the young Indiana millionaire who paid his fare from Yokohama in order to get away from here on the Siberia, is not the only one who has found the coastwise shipping laws hard on the purse as well as on the temper. The fact that the relief bill has not yet been passed by Congress was brought home rather forcibly to H. P. Baldwin, the Maui millionaire and philanthropist, the other day when he discovered that the only way he could be certain of securing first-class passage from here to the Northwest on the Makura was by paying his fare from Fiji to Victoria.

It seems that it was necessary for Mr. Baldwin to get away very soon, and, rather than sacrifice his own interests on the mainland, he paid the extra money.

FEARFUL PANIC IN MESSINA FOLLOWS A SEVERE EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

MUST OBSERVE HEALTH RULES

Japanese Laborers Thronging
City Will Have to Obey
Regulations.

President Mott-Smith of the Board of Health is determined that there shall be a strict enforcement of all sanitary rules and regulations by the large numbers of Japanese that have gathered in Honolulu since the beginning of the labor difficulties on the plantations.

The Japanese laborers are being crowded into small quarters set aside for them by sympathizers, and there have been indications that it will take particularly determined efforts on the part of the Board of Health agents to see that the sanitary regulations are not disregarded, thus jeopardizing the health of the entire community.

"It is a new question that has arisen," said President Mott-Smith yesterday, "and it is certainly important that the influx of Japanese laborers shall be controlled as far as the enforcement of the health regulations are concerned. It is a matter that affects the entire community and as such will be dealt with according to its importance and necessities."

Districts Inspected.

It is not improbable that some special regulations will be drawn up to meet the demands of the occasion, which has arisen through the throngs of Japanese laborers coming into the city without proper accommodations to provide for them for any length of time.

Recognizing the possible dangers that were presented, President Mott-Smith has made a tour of the Japanese and Chinese quarters of the city and made a personal inspection of the conditions that now prevail.

The number of workless laborers in the city is increasing daily, and there is a disposition upon the part of many of them to do about as they please.

GEORGE ADE SAYS HE'D LIKE TO VISIT

"I like it here. I'd like to come back and spend a month or more in the Islands and I may do so in the future. This is my third trip through Honolulu, but I can't say that I've really seen much of the place yet. Of course, I went out to the sugar plantations and up to the Pali. Those are the stereotyped show-places, I presume. But I would like to come here for a while and let the Honolulu climate soak in. I don't know whether I ever will get back this way, but I certainly would like to."

George Ade, who started out by being a newspaperman, wrote the "Fables in Slang" that made him famous, and turned out a number of the cleverest plays ever seen on the stage, said as above last evening shortly before the Siberia sailed for the mainland. He has been on a trip around the world "to escape cold," he said—and is now on his way home. He is going back to his farm in Indiana.

Yesterday morning he called on Charles L. Rhodes, the local ex-newspaperman and Secretary of the Mayor, and talked over old times. Ade and Rhodes are friends of long-standing.

WIRELESS ABSORBED BY THE MUTUAL 'PHONE FOR \$100,000

A meeting of the stockholders of the Wireless Telegraph company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company with approximately four thousand nine hundred shares out of five thousand represented. These stockholders voted unanimously to accept the recommendations of the joint committee of the Wireless Telegraph and the Mutual Telephone Company.

This deal involves the selling of all the assets and property of the wireless company to the Mutual for \$100,000, the Mutual to increase its stock by that amount for the purpose of absorbing the wireless. The Mutual also takes over all the lands, options and franchises held by C. J. Hutchins, from the Automatic Telephone Company. The wireless will then disincorporate. The directors of the wireless were authorized to sign the papers of transfer and carry out all the recommendations of the joint committee.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Mutual has been called by its president, J. F. Hackfeld, to take action on the same subject. The by-laws require ten

BAKER SPENDS NIGHT IN CELL

Bigamy Charge Aftermath of
His Marriage to Eva
Wallace.

Raymond M. Baker, the young man so prolific in promised "explanations" of the numerous accusations against him, spent the night in a cell at the territorial prison, a formal charge of bigamy having been lodged against him yesterday by United States District Attorney Breckons.

Upon the receipt of a cablegram from the United States Marshal at Chicago, stating that Baker had a wife and child in that city, District Attorney Breckons had Baker brought before him and gave the man an opportunity to "explain," but the statement was not satisfactory and as a result Baker was taken into custody and his bonds fixed at \$2500 by the United States Commissioner.

Mrs. Eva Wallace Baker still believes in the innocence of the man who is charged with a felony by reason of his marriage to her. Baker's statement that he is the son of an official of the Union Stockyards Company of Chicago has been verified by the cablegrams that have been received, but it is also stated that his father has disowned him by reason of escapades in other parts of the United States where Baker's travels had led him.

Refuses to Talk.

Baker was a disconsolate looking young man after his arrest and seemed to feel his position keenly. He did not care to talk about his predicament and would say nothing beyond a promise to make a statement at the "proper time."

Mrs. Baker was still a guest at the Honolulu Seaside Hotel last night, although it was intimated by the management that there was pressing need for a financial settlement, but that action had been postponed on the request of a friend of the lady who said to "do nothing" until he was heard from. Baker was not visited at the territorial prison by the woman he married as a result of the courtship on the Alameda, and according to the attaches of the prison, did not expect to see her until today.

STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A MASONIC CHARM

"I don't know what's the matter with me, but there's something, and I want to be looked up, because everybody is looking at me," was the strange plea of a sailorman in the receiving station last night. He was Charles Lamberg, who arrived as a member of the crew of the ship Dirigo last week. He was accommodated and is booked for investigation, but behind all this a story was brought to light which clears up another police mystery of more than a year.

Lamberg mentioned to the police that he had given a Masonic charm to Terry Keaven of Tom McTigue's saloon, and had been credited with a dollar for the same. He said the charm had an inscription on the back. The police started out to investigate
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THREE DOCTORS RACE FOR POSITION

Dr. Raymond of Maui, Dr. A. N. Sinclair, and Dr. Bruce Mackall are in the race for city physician, or at least for physician for the city station house and county jail. It seems likely that the one who receives the billet will have to look after the sick prisoners in both jails, besides looking after the dispensary and acting as city physician.

As to the jailer of the county prison, which is to come into being on July 1, there seems to be a disposition on the part of some of the supervisors to devolve that duty upon High Sheriff Henry, the warden of the Territorial prison.

In Reggio Refugees Attack the Barracks and are Fired On by the Troops With Fatal Results.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

MESSINA, May 25.—The severest seismic shock since the big earthquake was felt here yesterday. There was a fearful panic, but no casualties are reported.

REGGIO, May 25.—The earthquake refugees attacked the barracks on account of the failure of the authorities to distribute relief. The soldiers opened fire on the mob, killing six and wounding others.

THE SUPREME COURT AND SOUTHERN OUTLAWRY

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Supreme Court has found a Tennessee deputy sheriff and four others guilty of contempt of court for not preventing the lynching of a negro who had been granted an appeal of his case after conviction last Tuesday. This is the first time that the Supreme Court has taken such action, and it is intended as a warning to compel respect for the law among Southern officials.

LANGFORD KNOCKS OUT HAGUE

LONDON, May 25.—Sam Langford, of Boston, negro pugilist, knocked out Ian Hague, the new British heavyweight champion, in the fourth round of a scheduled twenty-round bout before the National Sporting Club, last night.

CUTTING MILITARY EXPENSES

WASHINGTON, May 25.—President Taft returned the military estimates to the Secretary of War yesterday, asking that they be cut to thirty-six millions.

THE NEGROES MUST GO

ATLANTA, Georgia, May 25.—The striking employees of the Georgia Central want all negroes ousted from the employ of the railroad. The strike may spread to other roads. Arbitration has been refused by the railroad.

GLADIATORS OF SENATE IN GREAT TARIFF DEBATE

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

Out of the west there is coming a bristling array of interrogation marks about President Taft's administration. It has swollen in numbers of recent days, since the low tariff Republicans, centered in the Kansas-Nebraska-Iowa coalition, became convinced that they could get no help from the President in their campaign against the Senate regulars.

One of the best known of Chicago cartoonists was in town the other day. "I have hardly put Taft's picture in a cartoon since the inauguration," said he. "The President is not doing the things which Roosevelt did that lend themselves to cartoons."

There had preceded him to Washington only a few days, the editor and owner of one of the most influential and powerful of newspapers in the Southwest. He had not been printing editorials about Taft for several weeks. The administration had not been doing things which he cared to comment much about, he explained, and his paper was one of the most aggressive and consistent of Mr. Taft's advocates during the pre-convention period and also during the campaign.

Of contemporaneous date was a remark by Representative Victor Murdock, the red-haired insurgent leader in the House—a radical among Republican radicals—to this effect: "I don't see what the Taft administration has accomplished of note beyond establishing a lunetta on the Potomac River front, where fashionable folk can drive in the afternoon and early evening. That, you can bet, does not interest the people in Kansas tremendously."

These are a few of the comments heard in Washington about an administration, now upon its third month, which seems to be suiting the conservative interests very well and which may be said to be more or less popular east of the Mississippi River. The answer to the questions, in which so many people the country over, have a lively interest become very largely a matter of geography. Certainly, President Taft is not executing the policies of President Roosevelt in just the way that many of the more radical Rooseveltians of the West would have him do. He himself has said that not in fifty years can the country expect to have a President who would do so many

things of immediate popular interest or say so many things in an attractive way as President Roosevelt said and did. Mr. Taft has never claimed that he could attain to President Roosevelt's records in those regards.

The President is adhering to certain of Mr. Roosevelt's policies, at least, but he is striving to make his own administration individualistic. It is probably a fair statement that he will not be as radical or as progressive—whichever term one may wish to use—as President Roosevelt was. He is not so aggressive in waging campaigns for this and that idea, he is not so industrious in building up public sentiment for a favored scheme.

A recent incident is illustrative of the difference between the two men. President Taft is very earnestly in favor of the conservation policy that, in a national sense, President Roosevelt may be said to have inaugurated. Under the directions of President Roosevelt about 100,000,000 acres of public lands were withdrawn from entry, because those acres were supposed to contain minerals or to comprise the locations of valuable water powers. Secretary of the Interior Ballinger restored several millions of those acres to the public domain and made them available to settlers. This aroused a storm of protest from divers quarters. One of the protests, voiced in a magazine article, was from a man who was a White House favorite in the Roosevelt days. He is now put on a level with many others, seeking information at the White House offices, and resents the discontinuation of former presidential favors.

President Taft, stirred by this and other protests, made earnest inquiry of Secretary Ballinger about the restoration to the public domain. He gave direction that no further restorations be made. In the meantime, the President looked the matter up very carefully. He studied the law of the subject and came to the conclusion that Secretary Ballinger was proceeding properly in restoring the lands, although it is probable that no further restorations will be made. It is known authoritatively, that President Taft convinced himself that the withdrawals of public lands proceeded under President Roosevelt unlawfully. There must be surveys of public lands, showing the presence of minerals or of water powers, before the government has the right, as expressed in the enactments of Congress, to make such withdrawals. President Taft inquired diligently as to whether the water power trust was
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